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1920

TRUE BRED

LIVE SEED NEWS

1930

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

BUXTON WHITE

SEED COMPANY

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

OBSERVES TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Buxton White Seed Company Rounds Out Ten Years' Service

Has Grown Steadily Since Its Establishment and Not Surpassed By Any North Carolina Concern

Company Has Shipped Seed and Bulbs to Almost Every State and to Many Foreign Countries

Also Handles Fertilizers, Spray Materials, Tools, and Poultry, Dairy and Bee Keepers' Supplies

The Buxton White Seed Company rounds out the first decade of its existence this month. Established by Buxton White in February 1920 the business of the concern has undergone a steady expansion until now it outranks any similar business in Eastern North Carolina and is probably the peer of any in the State.

With its business originally confined to the selling of seeds, a produce department was later added by which potatoes, peas, beans and other crops raised on a commercial scale are marketed for the growers of the section.

Mr. White founded the business as an individual enterprise in 1921 when L. Curtis Baum, Jr., of Currituck County joined him as a partner in the business. Mr. Baum withdrew from the firm in 1927 to accept a position with a national produce distributing organization in other states and since that time Mr. White has continued the business individually under the firm name.

At the beginning the business occupied the store at 15 Water street, but in 1924 its present quarters directly across the street were occupied. Shipments of seed have been made by the Buxton White Seed Company to practically every State in the Union and to many foreign countries. The company has had a particularly wide distribution of soy beans for seed purpose, and no less than 12 different varieties are now offered to the trade.

Shipments of these have been made to places as far distant as Australia, Canada, Cuba, Chili, Mexico and Peru. Another popular department of the business has been the distribution of cannaes and similar flowering bulbs, many of the varieties handled having been developed in the breeding grounds of Dudley Bagley at Moray, with whom Mr. White works in close co-operation.

Merchandise now handled by the Buxton White Seed Company includes seeds, bulbs, plants, fertilizers, spray materials, garden tools, poultry feed and supplies, dairy supplies and feeds, bee keepers' supplies, pet foods and supplies and miscellaneous articles in the same line.

Buxton White, a native of Elizabeth City, was graduated from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while completing the four year course in horticulture. He immediately connected himself with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station as a plant breeding agronomist. In this capacity he was engaged in the testing of plant varieties to determine the ones best suited to the various sections and the breeding up of chosen varieties to obtain improved strains.

SEED SOWING QUITE AN ART

Fortunately Seed Is Cheap And Planting Methods Easily Learned

When a gardener buys a packet of seed, usually it bears terse directions, such as "Sow in the open ground when the weather is warm," "Sow in heat," etc. They sound simple enough, but one accustomed to sowing, seed would hardly agree that it is as simple as it sounds. Seed sowing is quite an art in itself, easily learned, but details must be observed for full success. Fortunately, seed is the cheapest commodity on the market, for probably more seed is wasted through poor methods of sowing than through any other reason. Knowledge of correct methods of seed sowing undoubtedly would increase the good reputation of seedsmen, who are too often blamed for ill success.

The seed is the function of the embryo, and its life is a small embryo, very tiny one which contains a microscopic plant called the embryo with a quantity of food matter stored in the seed. The embryo is known as the seed leaves or cotyledons which differ from the true leaves of the plant which appear later. Sometimes the stored food supply is missing in seeds. The whole is surrounded by a more or less hard and thick shell or coating.

Under proper conditions the embryo escapes from this protecting cover and the mature plant results. The escape is called germination. At the start of germination, the primary parts that later become root and stem thrust through the seed covering, the root turning downward and the stem upward. Moisture and temperature are the two factors that control germination, and they are the two factors that must be considered in successful seed sowing.

In the mechanics of seed sowing, the first point to observe is never to bury the seed too deeply in the soil. If planted too deep, it may be smothered before it can find strength to thrust through the soil, exhausting all the energy in the effort. Deep sowing is the most frequent mistake and the commonest cause of poor success with seeds. Cover a seed with its own depth of soil. This is the best rule of thumb. Tiny seeds merely lie on the surface.

How To Plant Trees and Shrubs

In handling the plants always keep the roots covered as they must not be allowed to dry out. Dig the hole large enough to receive the plant without bending the roots. If the soil in the bottom of the hole is very hard, loosen it up before planting the plant. After setting the hole, place the good top soil in a pile by itself where it can be used right next to the roots.

Set trees one or two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery or slightly deeper; spread over and around them, keep putting in good dirt until the hole is nearly full, tramping the dirt firmly about the roots. Then, if the ground is dry, pour in a bucket of water. Finally fill up the

BUXTON WHITE



"A seedman's services are of a more professional nature than any other form of merchandising," says Buxton White, proprietor of the seed company which bears his name. "His business must be built on the faith of his customers. The outward appearance of seeds means very little, if anything, as to what may be expected of the resulting crop, and the planter must put his dependence on his seedsmen."

"We do not merely sell seeds, for our vision is fixed far ahead,—on the finished product,—tender peas; sweet, plump-grained ears of corn; crisp salads; melons that make the mouth water; radishes of pungent flavor; beautiful, fragrant flowers that glorify the garden and gladden the home."

"A seedman's ideal of service is to supply his customers with seeds and bulbs of the highest quality, grown under his own supervision or that of the best growers of a particular crop in the different varieties mature, most nearly to perfection."

"Such goods he can offer with supreme confidence that when given proper care they will result in satisfaction. For this reason 'True Bred' seeds are grown in many sections, but regardless of locality, they are from the finest pure-bred strains, grown under our own supervision or under private contract with the most competent grower of that particular variety. In addition to the care in production we further safeguard our customers with tests for germination and purity and trial ground tests for truthfulness to type."

"Our organization and facilities equip us as seedsmen and the fact that our volume of sales has increased with each year should be conclusive evidence that we have fully justified the confidence and faith of our customers."

Garden Hints

If you admire your neighbor's flowers and wish to have some as good, make sure you prepare the beds as well as he.

Fertilizer of some kinds is like medicine. Given at regular intervals according to prescription, it will bring results. An overdose may kill.

Start making your garden plan. The best gardens are always planned on paper.

Why not get a few houses where the birds can nest? A bath for the birds will give even more pleasure to you than to them.

The Kind of Vegetables To Be Sown in This Section During Each Month of Year

January—Sow in the open ground—Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish. Sow in hot bed: Beets, Forcing Carrots, Cauliflower, Radish. February—Sow in the open ground—Asparagus Roots, Beets, Carrot, Herbs, Leek, Onion, Onion Sets, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Spinach, Spring Turnip. Sow in hot bed: Cucumber, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Tomato. March—Sow in the open ground—Artichoke Roots, Asparagus Roots, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Endive, Herbs, Spring Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkled Peas, Irish Potatoes, Spring Turnip. Sow it hot bed: Cucumber, Musk Melon. April—Sow in the open ground—Artichoke Roots, Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Cauliflower, Corn, Cucumber, Endive, Leek, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Wrinkled Peas, Pepper, Rhubarb Roots, Salsify. May—Sow in the open ground—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Corn, Cucumber, Kohl Rabi, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish Salsify, Squash, Tomato. June—Sow in the open ground—Snap Beans, Lima Beans, Beets, Carrots, Cucumber, Collards, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Corn, Endive, Lettuce, Melons, Okra, Radish, Pumpkin, Salsify, Tomato. July—Sow in the open ground—Snap Beans, Cabbage, Carrots, Cucumber, Scotch Kale, Lettuce, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Salsify, Tomato, Turnips. August—Sow in the open ground—Snap Beans, Beets, Stock Beets, Swiss Chard, Carrot, Collards, Kale, Mustard, Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Radish, Spinach, Turnips. September—Sow in the open ground—Snap Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip. October—Sow in the open ground—Lettuce, Onion, Onion Sets, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Turnip for Salad. November—Sow in the open ground—Radish, Spinach, Turnip for Salad. December—Sow in the open ground—Radish, Spinach.

Helpful Hints

Leave the center of lawn unobstructed, planting the borders with masses of shrubs and trees.

When you begin to garden, have a definite object in view. Make a comprehensive plan of development.

Avoid too much variety in mass planting, alternating or "salt and pepper" arrangement is not nearly so effective as grouping plants of each kind.

Lawn furniture—that is, bird baths, seats, rose arches, sun dials, etc., if properly placed make the little touches help beauty.

One of Those Things Successful Gardeners Should Have Is Glass

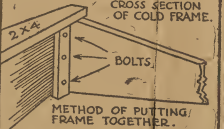
A little glass is a necessity for the successful gardener. It means a sash to cover a frame under which to start seeds.

The protection of a sash slanted to catch the rays of the winter sun in March is one of the miracles of spring in the garden. Under this canopy of glass many plants seem to defy freezing weather even when an occasional zero snap freezes the ground.

When these frames have no artificial heat they are known as cold frames. When furnished with a heating system beneath the soil they are known as hotbeds. The latter are the most desirable for those that are tender.

For those that are tender to the difficulties of a cold frame, a hotbed is a good substitute for the hardy vegetables and annuals and many of the half hardy plants.

The standard frame is 3 by 6 feet and usually is sold in double units, 6 by 6, with two sash. The hotbed is the substitute for warm



weather and a garden in miniature. It is a good venture, several neighbors getting together and making a frame of sufficient size and sharing the expense of securing a supply of fresh horse manure to heat it because a small space will raise sufficient plants

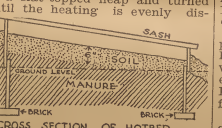
MAKE YOUR GARDEN PRODUCE YEAR ROUND

Many people think that seeds cannot be planted any other time than in April and May. This is far from true. The wide-awake gardener begins sowing as early in the spring as possible and sows succession crops throughout the summer and until late in the fall. Succession crops are most important, since they provide fresh vegetables for fall and winter use. A cellar full of stored vegetables is a good investment.

Grow all the vegetables your garden can produce. Eat them, fresh, evaporate them, can them, store them, and be independent of high food prices.

The hotbed should be constructed at the start, or it is likely to prove unsatisfactory. Hotbeds sunk in the ground in the northern states are more satisfactory and safer than the type set upon a pile of manure on the level ground. For the former a pit three feet deep should be dug and extending about six inches beyond the dimensions of the frame. With the frame built and the pit ready, the manure is the next task to demand attention. It must be packed until it steams before going into the pit and then the soil is placed upon it and the heat must subside before planting seeds.

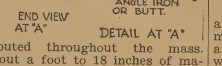
The manure should be stacked in a flat-topped heap and turned until the heating is evenly distributed. The manure should be packed in a flat-topped heap and turned until the heating is evenly distributed.



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.



CROSS SECTION OF COLD FRAME.



METHOD OF PUTTING FRAME TOGETHER.

SEED HEADQUARTERS



The home of the Buxton White Seed Company at 15 South Water street has been occupied by the company since 1924. The spacious ground floor store is known to hundreds of the company's customers while there is an abundance of storage space on the second and third floors. Seed potatoes, fertilizers and other bulk stock are stored in the company's two warehouses on Burgess street, situated on sidings of the Norfolk-Southern Railroad.

NOTABLES GIVE GARDEN TALKS

Programs Broadcasted on Each Monday From Station WJZ

A notable series of garden talks, opened by Dean Bailey of Cornell University, and featuring the best known authors and garden organization leaders in America, including Mrs. Henry Ford, are broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company from Station WJZ, New York, and associated stations.

The program is broadcasted at 3:45 p. m. Eastern Standard time. It was arranged by the National Garden Bureau. Time on the air is contributed by the National Broadcasting Company, and speakers have volunteered their services, with the object of promoting public interest in beautifying America. The program will continue until April 21.

Talks so far scheduled on the program include the following: March 3.—Alfred C. Hottes, associate editor of Better Homes and Gardens, formerly professor of floriculture of Ohio State University, author of many garden books, will speak on: "The Gardener's Answer to Our Quest for Happiness."

March 17.—A representative of the Garden Club of America, the national garden club federation, which has member clubs throughout the country, will speak on the subject: "The Social Value of Beautiful Gardens."

March 24.—F. Rockwell, landscape architect and author of 15 books on gardening, will speak on "Rock Gardening."

March 31.—Mrs. Henry Ford, president of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, whose garden is her chief interest, will speak on: "Woman's Part in Making America Beautiful."

April 7.—Chesla Sherlock, managing editor of the Ladies' Home Journal and author, will speak on: "What Gardening Offers to Home-Makers."

April 14.—Mrs. Francis King, pioneer in the garden club movement, author and editor of garden books, honorary president of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, will speak on: "The Goal of the Garden Clubs."

April 21.—Mrs. John F. Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has an active garden department, will speak on: "Making America a Garden Spot."

Mulch Paper Miracle Enables Lazy Men Now To Have Fine Gardens

Eliminates Weeds, Conserves Moisture, Plant Food, and Stimulates Growth of Plants

ASPHALT PAPER USED

New Method Hastens Maturity and Increases Yield And Is Especially Valuable for Small Gardens



Laying a Paper Mulch Before Sowing Seed

Gardening without weeds or the necessity of hoeing, a millennial dream, seems too good to be true. Gardening this close to the soil with a special paper mulch, which is laid before heavy asphalt paper with the plants in the cracks between the lengths of the paper or planted in holes or slits cut in the paper. Of course with the paper covering the soil no weeds can grow and there is no soil uncovered to be hoed. The paper also is strong enough so that it can be walked upon.

The system was discovered by Charles F. Eckart, an Hawaiian pineapple grower. It proved so surprisingly successful with pineapples, although in violation of many long held notions of gardening, that the Department of Agriculture at Washington began experiments.

This paper comes in 18 or 36-inch strips and is now commercially available. There are two grades, A and B, a light and heavy grade. The latter is more practical and durable as shown by experiments. The use of the paper was objected to on the ground that the soil must be exposed to the sun and air so that it could "breathe." The paper mulch has stimulated growth of plants, produced earlier and more abundant crops and greatly improved gardens.

It has proved especially valuable for orchard and shrubbery, small fruits, vegetables and flowering plants. Plants under paper survive dry weather exceptionally well. The objection was made that the paper would shed the rain. It carries it

permeates with the paper mulching under the direction of Dudley Flint and the reports have been so favorable based on thousands of tests that it now seems likely that before long it will be generally accepted.

Plants may be set through holes in Paper Mulch

Does your garden need fertilizer? Figure out the needs of the soil and order the fertilizing elements in which it is most deficient. If it is sandy potash is advisable.

Plants under paper survive dry weather exceptionally well. The objection was made that the paper would shed the rain. It carries it



Less Work and a Greatly Increased Yield Result From Paper Mulch

to the cracks and holes in the paper where the plants are growing and seeps into the soil so that the plants get more benefit than if the soil were exposed. The paper mulch checks evaporation and keeps the soil moist. Sweet corn, cucumbers and melons have shown to be greatly benefited by this treatment.

While the method may be expensive for large plantings it is ideal for small gardens. The heavy paper lasts two or three seasons. Tar paper cannot be used as the tar washes out and is poisonous to plants.

EARLIEST DATES FOR PLANTING IN

Snap Beans: March 15 to 30.
Beet: March 1 to 15.
Brussels Sprouts: March 1 to 15.
Cabbage: February 15 to March 1.
Carrot: March 1 to 15.
Celery: February 15 to March 1.
Chard: March 1 to 15.
Cilantro: February 15 to March 1.
Corn, sweet: March 15 to April 1.
Cucumber: April 1 to 15.
Eggplant: April 1 to 15.
Kale: February 15 to March 1.
Kohlrabi: March 1 to 15.
Lettuce: Head, March 1 to 15; Leaf, February 15 to March 1.
Melons: April 1 to 15.
Okra, or gumbo: March 15 to 30.
Onion Sets: February 15 to March 1.
Parsley: March 1 to 15.
Parsnip: March 1 to 15.
Peas: Smooth, February 15 to March 1; Wrinkled, March 1 to 15.
Peppers: April 1 to 15.
Potatoes: Irish, February 15 to March 1; Sweet, April 1 to 15.
Pumpkin: April 1 to 15.
Radish: February 15 to March 1.
Salsify: March 1 to 15.
Squash: March 1 to 15.
Tomato: April 1 to 15.
Turnip: February 15 to March 1.

Summer flowering bulbs such as cannaes, gladioli, dahlias, caladium, etc., should be looked over carefully. Excessive heat or moisture will start them into growth. Dampness and low temperature are apt to cause decay.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

By carefully observing the following instructions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided. We pay the Postage or Express on All Vegetable Seeds and Plants in this list, except where otherwise specified. Field Seeds and Supplies are priced f. o. b. Elizabeth City, if by mail, add postage. We guarantee safe delivery of the goods at your home.

Be sure to sign your Name, Post Office, Rural Route, and State on every order. Tell us your nearest express office, your order is to be sent by express. Write plainly. Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on the basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering. C. O. D. shipment is desired, one-fourth of the amount of order must accompany the order. No plants shipped C. O. D. Buxton White Seed Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any matter of any seed, bulbs or plants it sells and will not be responsible for the crop.

Prices quoted are subject to change without notice. Background and sky line are features not half appreciated. Give on a proper setting, a cottage will often be more attractive than a poorly-kept mansion. Plant heavily behind and to the rear sides of your home if on a big lawn.

"Live-at-Home" With True Bred Vegetable Seeds



A GOOD SELECTION OF VEGETABLES FOR SALADS. LETTUCE, CUCUMBER, PEPPER, TOMATO AND CELERY CABBAGE.

ASPARAGUS



Culture.—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light warm soil which has been heavily manured the previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; plant 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out to 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation, keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. Select only the strongest and straightest seedlings discarding those with twisted or deformed or wiry stalks. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

An ounce will plant a row 50 feet long; 2 pounds will make enough roots to set an acre.

MARY WASHINGTON (Rust Resistant)

The finest of the Washington rust-resistant strains of asparagus developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In variety is rapidly replacing other types because in addition to its freedom from rust, it is a heavy yielder, producing an abundance of early large shoots of rich dark green color with tightly folded tips.

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.80	

STRINGLESS BUSH BEANS



Culture.—Beans are a warm weather crop, so do not plant until the ground is warm. For a continuous supply plant every two weeks from April 1st (or after danger of late frost is past) until the last of August. Make rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1 1/2 inches deep. Cultivate shallow and frequently up to blossoming time, never afterward, and never cultivate or pick while plants are wet, as this spreads anthracnose. Bush beans, if picked clean, will bear a third crop in good light, loamy soil that warms up quickly. One pound plants 100 feet; 60 pounds to the acre.

DWARF GREEN POD

These beans are than Bountiful, whether grown for home use or for market. The rich green pods are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans, extremely productive, and a great favorite with shippers.

BLACK VALENTINE

Hardy, vigorous grower, producing an abundance of attractive, dark green, long round pods almost straight. Not stringless. Good market or shipping sort.

RED VALENTINE

A standard Early snap bean. Pods medium length, round, slightly curved. Seed reddish speckled.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREENPOD

Standard for canning or market. Early, vigorous and productive. Pod large, round, creasebacked, medium length, and dark green; stringless and of good quality.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREENPOD

Similar to Burpee's Stringless. Pods more slender, straighter and slightly longer.

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND-TO-ONE

A very productive, hardy, vigorous late bean, much in favor with the canning trade. Pods somewhat slender, round and slightly curved; almost stringless; fine-grained and good quality.

DWARF WAX POD

Very prolific and of finest eating quality. Handsome, rich yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, very meaty and sweet; stringless at all times. Plants very upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. It is largely planted in the South for shipping to Northern markets.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

Very early, rust proof, with pods medium length, nearly round and stringless.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

Medium early, producing a heavy yield of long nearly straight, flat, brittle, yellow pods of attractive appearance.

POLE SNAP BEANS

Culture.—These can be planted after danger of frost is past from last of April through June in rows 3 feet apart, and in raised hills 4 feet apart in the rows. Plant about 5 beans in a circle around the hill covered 1 1/2 inches, and when 6 inches high thin to 3 plants. Before planting fix firmly in the center of each hill a pole 5 to 8 feet high. About 1 pound is required to plant 100 hills. These beans may also be planted among the corn, 1 or 2 beans by each stalk of corn, and the vines will run up on the corn.

STRIPED CREASEBACK, OR NANCY DAVIS

A very hardy and productive cornfield bean. Pods 6 1/2 to 7 inches long, round, straight and creasebacked; not entirely stringless, very fleshy, fine grained, attractive and good quality; pods light green.

KENTUCKY WONDER

The most popular green pole bean, early and very productive, continuing in production over a long season. Pods very long, irregular in shape, of excellent quality.

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

Culture.—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1 1/2 inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of large seeded limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.



BUSH LIMA BEANS

This remarkable Bush Lima represents the latest achievement in bean breeding, and is the earliest of the large flat bush sorts. The plants are strong and true bush form, averaging about 2 feet in height, and are of healthy and sturdy growth. It is very prolific, bearing in clusters the pods, which contain usually four large beans of the best quality.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA

An excellent dwarf lima, producing large white beans with greenish tinge. The plants are large, spreading and prolific; medium early.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

Produces very thick meaty beans. Used extensively for shipping for shelling green.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA

Vigorous, early, and very productive small white dwarf lima.

POLE LIMA BEANS

GIANT PODED POLE LIMA

The largest podded Lima in cultivation; extremely vigorous in growth, with dark green foliage and pods; mid-season. Pods measure about 7 inches long by 1 1/2 inches broad and are borne in clusters of six to eight; beans extra large and of excellent quality. Undoubtedly the best of all the large-podded varieties.

KING OF THE GARDEN POLE LIMA

Very large pods borne in abundance make this a popular market garden sort. Seed large white, of fine quality.

CAROLINA SIEVA POLE LIMA

Popular "butter-bean" of the south. Large vine with abundance of short curved pods.

FINE TABLE BEETS



Culture.—For very early crop the seed should be sown in hotbeds or started in boxes in the house in January and February. After danger of frost is past transplant and set them in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Or they can be sown outside from March to July, as desired, for medium-early or late crop, in drills, covering 1 inch and plants thinned to 4 to 6 inches. Beets should be grown in light, clean, deep soil and kept well cultivated. Two ounces of seed will sow 100 feet of row, and about 7 pounds are required to sow an acre.

EARLY WONDER

A wonder in earliness, shape, color and quality. We recommend this splendid variety to market gardeners who desire an extra early beet of more attractive appearance than Crosby's Egyptian. The roots are very uniform, nearly globe-shaped, with small top and tap root; skin dark red; flesh deep blood red and of excellent quality. Wonder retains its deep color well when stored or canned, and is becoming deservedly popular with both home and market gardeners.

EARLY ECLIPSE

Root bright red, smooth, round or top-shaped; flesh bright red, pink zoned.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN

Very fine early market or table beet, with small top and smooth, almost globe-shaped, dark, bright red root. Excellent quality. The leading early beet.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, IMPROVED

The old standard table beet; roots nearly round or slightly flattened, bright red, zoned and of good quality. Not so early as Detroit.

DETROIT DARK RED

One of the best for market or home use; the standard canning variety. Smooth, globe-shaped, dark red. Top small and upright. Excellent for second crop or main crop.

CRIMSON GLOBE

Late main crop, deep crimson, globe-shaped beet.

SWISS CHARD SPINACH BEET (Lucullus)

Produces an excellent quality of light green leaves and stalks, excellent for greens.

MANGELS OR STOCK BEETS

Culture.—These can be sown in April, May and June, drilled rows 3 feet apart and the plants thinned to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. They should be well cultivated until they get well started. S 1 ounce to an enormous size on good land and make splendid food stock of all kinds.

MAMMOTH LONG RED

Very large red sort, flesh white tinged with red.

BROCCOLI

GREEN SPROUTING ITALIAN

Like cauliflower, requires the same culture and is served like it. Clusters of sprouts are produced which should be cut when fully developed. It will then continue to produce sprouts throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. It may be planted from spring till fall; is easy to grow and will yield an abundance of greens for a long time.

Brussels Sprouts

HALF DWARF

IMPROVED

Plant in May, transplanting 1 1/2 feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved.



	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50	

TRUE BRED CABBAGE



COPENHAGEN MARKET EARLY, LARGE ROUND HEAD. AVERAGE WEIGHT 10 LBS.

late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 6 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

The earliest large round or flat-head cabbage, coming as early as Charleston Wakefield. This is a strong statement but a proven fact. The ripening is not only early, but uniform, maturing at one time. Considering its earliness, the heads are remarkably large, averaging ten pounds in weight. The heads are solid, compact, fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting, and it grows close to the ground on short stems.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Earliest and surest heading early variety, also most popular pointed cabbage. Heads compact, medium sized, and very solid.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

A popular early pointed cabbage which follows Early Jersey Wakefield. The heads are large and solid.

ALL SEASONS

This valuable mid-season variety adapted to late summer and fall growing, is a good kraut cabbage. Heads slightly flattened. Withstands hot, dry weather.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION

One of the best of cabbages; heads very large and somewhat flat; ten days later than Early Flat Dutch.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH

A most valuable second early short stemmed cabbage with large, slightly flattened, very solid heads.

EARLY DRUMHEAD

Withstands summer heat splendidly; second early, heads large and solid.

LATE FLAT DUTCH

Heads large, round, flattened and very firm; has a medium stem and is very hardy.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD

Heads large, flat and solid, and a good keeper.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY

The best late Savoy or crinkle leaved variety; heads round and solid. A splendid keeper.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Pe Tsai)

Sometimes called Celery Cabbage; resembles Cos Lettuce as much as cabbage, though with a decided cabbage flavor.

CAULIFLOWER



Culture.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage, but is not so hardy. It should be planted in very rich or well-manured soil. As cauliflower will not head during very hot weather, time your plantings so as to come off before hot summer and during cool days of fall. About 100 days for Snowball. For early planting sow seed in hot-bed in January or February, transplanting after cold weather when plants are about 4 to 5 inches high. For late crop, sow in beds like cabbage during June and July. Set plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows, and give an abundance of water in dry weather. When the heads are about 2 inches across, gather the outer leaves and tie together to blanch the heads and protect from the hot sun. One ounce of seed makes about 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL

Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth with few short, upright leaves.

CARROTS FOR HEALTH

Culture.—Carrots can be sown from March to June in drills 12 inches apart and the plants thinned to 4 or 5 inches apart, covering the seed about 1/2 inch. They thrive best in light, loamy, deep, rich soil. To keep carrots in winter, pack well in clean, dry sand and place in a dry, dark cellar. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 4 pounds to the acre.



CHANTENAY

The most popular early or medium early carrot; half long, stump rooted, five to seven inches long when mature. Smooth, uniform shape, deep orange color and fine quality. Excellent for market or home use. A popular shipping sort.

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50	

DANVERS HALF LONG

The best known second early, half-long sort; roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point; flesh deep orange, tender and good quality.

	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

The standard long deep orange, late carrot, adapted to loose soil and suitable for table use or stock feeding.

	.05	.10	.30	.90
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CRISP CELERY

Culture.—Sow in hotbeds or in seed boxes in the house in February or March. Keep well watered and transplant from July to September 15th to 18th, moist, mucky soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, with plants 6 inches apart in the row. Supply abundance of moisture. As the plants grow heap up the earth around the stalks to whiten them. To protect from severe winter weather, cover the rows with straw and lay boards on the top, or bank the rows with boards when 10 inches tall. One ounce of seed produces about 5,000 plants.



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING

Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is with- out doubt the finest early celery in cultivation. Plants compact and stocky, with yellowish-green foliage; stalks perfectly solid, of a fine, nutty flavor, attains a good size; blanches a handsome golden yellow color.

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.25	\$7.90	

EASY BLANCHING

A new variety of great merit as a fall crop. Quite thick and sturdy and medium tall. Leaves dark green, not quite as readily bleached as Golden Self Blanching but of excellent quality and much less liable to blight.

	.10	.30	.90	3.00
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IMPROVED WHITE PLUME

A very early, handsome variety; leaves light, bright green; easily blanched a beautiful silvery-white color. A popular sort for first early market.

	.10	.25	.75	2.50
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GIANT PASCAL

A compact, vigorous, productive variety and one of the best for winter use; leaves upright, short and dark green; stalks short, thick and very broad; blanches a beautiful yellowish-white.

	.10	.25	.70	2.25
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SOUTHERN COLLARDS

Culture.—Grown very largely in the Southern States, as a substitute for cabbage, but it is easier to grow, also harder, thrives better on poor soil, and is not as susceptible to insects. It is frequently sown in the early spring months, but seems to do best when sown in June, July or August. Transplant and cultivate like late cabbage, and keep well worked. The flavor is improved by a touch of frost, and makes a splendid dish for fall and winter use. One ounce of seed produces about 2,000 plants.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM

A decided improvement, and has proved very popular. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Fine flavor.

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90	

WHITE, OR CABBAGE COLLARDS

Socalled because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils.

	.05	.10	.30	.90
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GARDEN CORN



Culture.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm. Give frequent but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plant an acre.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

BARDEN'S WONDER BANTAM

This splendid new sweet corn has all the good qualities of Golden Bantam except it's a much larger corn. It grows 5 to 6 feet high and the ears are 8 to 10 inches long, filled with eight rows of beautiful golden yellow kernels. An ideal variety for home gardens or market. Be sure to try it this year.

	Postpaid	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$2.15	\$16.00	

GOLDEN BANTAM

The popular early golden yellow sweet corn of remarkably fine flavor.

	.10	.35	2.00	15.00
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COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

This unique sweet corn of fine quality bears ears with irregular or shoepeg grains, frequently 2 to 3 ears to the stalk.

	.10	.35	2.00	15.00
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STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The standard and best known sweet corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18 rowed, a very deep, sweet, grain. Noted for its uniform, deep grain, small cob and high quality.

	.10	.35	2.00	15.00
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ROASTING EAR CORN

BLAND'S EXTRA EARLY CORN

No garden corn can compete with Bland's in earliness, for it is about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams and makes a more attractive ear of fine tender quality. The pearly white grains are thin skinned, plump, milky and tender. Every gardener takes a pride in having the first "roasting ears" in the neighborhood. To do this you must plant Bland's Extra Early for it is the earliest of them all. Market growers find it profitable for it gets to market early and the size and appearance of the ear makes it a ready seller.

	.10	.35	1.90	14.00
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EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

One of the earliest table corns. Grown extensively for market because of extreme earliness, hardness to late frosts, and thick husk which prevents worms from entering. Ears short and plump.

	.10	.30	1.70	12.00
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ADAMS' EARLY

Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but two weeks later and larger; ears about 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed and of fair quality.

	.10	.30	1.50	10.00
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TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

NORFOLK MARKET

A favorite early corn to follow Adams' Early, making a larger, handsomer ear; deeper grains, tender and milky. High yielding, hardy and stands early planting.

SEED POP CORN

BABY RICE OR JAPANESE HULLLESS

Has no equal for popping. Kernels long, pointed and resembling rice.

CUCUMBERS

FOR SLICING AND PICKLING



pounds to the acre.

IMPERATOR

You can always depend on Emperor for a great money making cucumber which packs all fancy and brings the highest prices. This is the finest of the white spine type, long, smooth with pointed ends. It is a rich, deep green color, which does not fade when shipped a long distance, medium late in maturing, 10 to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, and very productive. The fruit is very uniform and its firm, crisp, white flesh makes it a wonderful pickling cucumber. Its size, smoothness and color conspire to make it exceedingly attractive.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE

This well known dark green medium sized, early, slicing cucumber is valuable for market and home gardens; and for shipping.

EARLY FORTUNE

A most excellent shipping cucumber; dark green, medium long, cylindrical, small seed cavity, crisp, tender flesh. Plants vigorous and productive.

DAVIS PERFECT

A long, deep green, slender, slicing cucumber of fine quality. A good producer and an excellent shipper.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN

A standard late, well-known table sort; 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less tapered, tapering towards the stem end; color dark green, flesh white and firm.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER

Very early, short, blunt, small cucumber; borne in clusters near the center of the plant.

JAPANESE CLIMBING

Used for covering fences and trellises; fruits long, dark green and of good quality.

SMALL GHERKIN OR BURR

A small oval prickly sort, used only for pickles.

EGG PLANT



Culture.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

BLACK BEAUTY

Produces fruits very dark purple, medium sized and early.

ENDIVE

Culture.—Beginning in March make a planting each month till September. Plant shallow in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but not when wet. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED

The favorite variety.—An appetizing and delicious salad that should be in every garden.

HERBS

As the seed of most herbs are very small and delicate, the soil should be carefully prepared and kept entirely clean of weeds. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, in drills, early in the spring, and transplant when the plants are large enough to rows 16 to 18 inches apart.

Sage. Thyme. Dill.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Culture.—Spring, or Smooth Kale, may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowings; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

SMOOTH OR SPRING KALE

A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of 10 days, so as always to have it young and tender.

HANOVER SALAD

The "old fashioned Hanover," a smooth leaved Kale of local popularity. Very hardy and stays tender longer than Spring Kale.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN (Blue Kale or German Greens)

A most vigorous and spreading variety; leaves are large and rather plain in the center, but cut and frilled at the edges; color is a bluish-green.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH OR NORFOLK

A handsome, very finely curled, dwarf spreading variety; foliage long and of an attractive bright green; very hardy.

LEEK

Culture.—Similar to onions, but harder and superior for flavoring. Sow an inch deep as early as possible and when 6 inches high thin out to rows a foot apart with 6 inches between plants set in the row and up to their center leaves. Dirt up as they grow to blanch

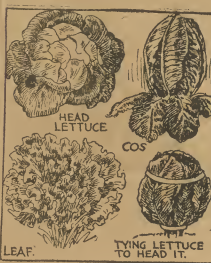
stems. Should also be sown in September and transplanted in fall or spring. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG

Hardy, productive and of best quality.

Pkt. Postpaid. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb. \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.60 \$2.00

LETTUCE, THE SALAD STANDBY



MORSE'S STRAIN NEW YORK IMPROVED

This is what is known in produce circles as "Dark Iceberg," though not the true Iceberg. Through variety tests, we have found this the best commercial variety for this section. Produces immense heads, 15 to 18 inches across, and as solid as a cabbage, blanching beautifully. It frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds, being the largest heading lettuce of all. The leaves are large and crumpled. In size, flavor, crispness, appearance and "standing" properties it is an unrivaled all-season variety.

EARLIEST WAYAHAD

A very early, medium small, handsome, compact, sure-heading variety; the outer leaves are medium light green, crumpled and blistered; the inner head blanches a rich buttery-yellow; of superior quality.

ICEBERG

Medium large, crisp head with curled leaves.

BIG BOSTON

A popular outdoor, market variety forming large compact heads of fine quality. Grown extensively in the South for shipment.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON

Early, loose-headed, fairly large, light green, crumpled leaves, good quality.

COS OR ROMAINE

Forms an upright solid head. Distinct from other head lettuce.

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELONS



Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the vines especially if the growth is rank. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants. One ounce plants 50 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre.

HEARTS OF GOLD

This new orange-fleshed variety is ideal for shipping and of finest quality. Vines vigorous, remarkably light-resistant, and productive. Melons of medium size, a little larger than Rocky Ford, and very uniform. Netting heavy and fine; ribs not prominent. Does not turn yellow when ripe and the rind, while thin, is very firm, so that the melons carry in perfect condition to distant market. Cavity small, flesh thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. One of the best market melons and sure to give satisfaction.

HALE'S BEST EARLY

A remarkably early shipping melon. Melons are oval in shape, about 6 in. long by 4½ in. in diameter, with heavy netting and fairly distinct ribbing. Flesh exceptionally thick and deep salmon in color. A most promising and profitable variety.

EXTRA EARLY HANOVER

The earliest of all cantaloupes, ripening fully ten days ahead of Rocky Ford. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened and well netted. Flesh green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK

Large early, flat, ribbed, netted, green fleshed prolific, home or market sort.

EARLY KNIGHT

Combines earliness, productiveness and quality. Uniform, nearly oval melons, densely netted, of good size with thick, bright green flesh.

RUST RESISTING ROCKY FORD

The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, and densely covered with gray netting; flesh thick and deep green, showing a lining of pink or gold at the center; of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort.

DEFENDER

An excellent main crop, medium sized melon; fruit oblong, distinctly but not deeply ribbed and well netted; flesh deep salmon, of fine quality.

EMERALD GEM

Early, globe shaped, dark green, slightly netted, salmon fleshed fine quality.

FORDHOOK

A medium sized melon; round, flattened, ribbed and fairly netted; skin emerald green; flesh thick orange-yellow and of excellent quality.

HONEY DEW

A distinct melon. Fruit large ovoid in form; surface smooth without ribbing or netting, creamy white in color, flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender, and melting, with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. Matures late and is an excellent shipping and keeping sort.

HONEY BALL

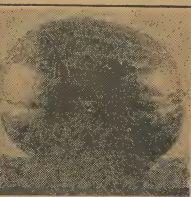
A cross between Honey Dew and a cantaloupe; earlier and smaller than Honey Dew and of truly wonderful flavor. No melon does better in hot, dry season.

BANANA

The popular old fashioned, long, smooth melon.

Pkt. Postpaid. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb. \$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.60 \$2.00

SWEET JUICY WATERMELONS



Culture.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

LASETER'S IMPROVED TRIUMPH

This new melon holds the world's record for size, having been grown to exceed 145 pounds. For size no other variety can equal it. Under only fairly good conditions these melons have been found to average 80 pounds each. Will stand shipping any distance, and if left on the vine until ripe, the eating qualities are good. The largest melon grown, oval shaped, with dark green rind, sweet bright red meat and black seed. It makes a very striking appearance on the market and commands fancy prices. Seed stock limited. Place your order now.

STONE MOUNTAIN

This new melon is an outstanding variety, nearly round, very sweet and grows very large. It has a medium rind of rich, dark green color, and the flesh is a tempting deep red, unusually solid, of fine flavor, with remarkably few seeds. Stone Mountain is very prolific, a splendid drought resister, and will produce a profitable crop of late melons, averaging 40 to 50 pounds under good conditions. It should be planted for home and nearby market use.

OWEN'S GREY

Another exceptionally fine new melon and of unequalled merit for shipping. In addition to its exceedingly attractive appearance, it has size, uniformity, solidity and a tough rind so necessary for carrying long distances. It excels all shipping melons in its fine, sugary taste, which makes it a good home garden sort. It does not sunburn; has bright red, sweet meat, and attracts attention on any market.

NEW WONDERMELON

One of the finest flavored melons grown. It is very productive, grows long and thick, dark glossy green rind, seed white, flesh deep red and juicy sweet. The rind is rather thin but reasonably tough. Resembles Kleckley Sweet, but grows larger and the eating qualities are fully as good. Sells well on any market.

HALBERT'S HONEY

Excellent home or market melon, similar to Kleckley's Sweet, but straighter, more cylindrical; very sweet, crimson flesh.

FLORIDA FAVORITE

A large, medium early, oblong melon, fine quality with light green rind, striped with mottled dark green.

IMPROVED KLECKLEY'S SWEET

Very sweet, fine grained, early melon with dark green skin, bright red flesh, large and oblong in shape. Thin rind, too tender to ship, but unexcelled for home use and local market.

CUT-RED WATSON

Large, long, popular, light green shipping melon of good quality.

The most popular shipping melon; long, dark green, cylindrical, slightly veined. Our strain is particularly free from cores.

EXCELL SPECIAL

Long, dark green with darker green stripes. One of the largest watermelons. A good shipper.

PRESERVING CITRON

Most popular, light green, curly leaved, large growing, hardy mustard.

MUSTARD

Culture.—Mustard can be grown at almost any time of the year. Sow the seed either broadcast or in light drills about 12 inches apart. Requires little or no cultivation, and will produce edible leaves within a few weeks after sowing.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

Most popular, light green, curly leaved, large growing, hardy mustard.

CHINESE BROAD LEAF

Produces vigorous plants with large, fairly smooth, medium green, thick, tender leaves.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry, or they may be pickled like cucumbers, or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN

Very early and productive; pods short, dark green.

PERKINS MAMMOTH LONG GREEN

Long, dark green pods; tall bush.

WHITE VELVET

Long, smooth, white pods; semi-dwarf, early.

ONION SEED

Culture.—Onions are grown from seeds and also from bulbs. Call Sets. To grow onions from seed, plant in the open in early spring rather thickly, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, and later thin the plants to from 3 to 5 inches apart, and keep well cultivated. When grown this way 1 ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row; 6 pounds to the acre. If Sets for planting the following spring are desired, sow the seed in March or April in wide rows, 20 to 40 pounds to the acre. When the tops die in the summer remove and store only the small Sets, spreading them thinly in a dry place, using the larger size for eating or pickling purposes. Onions require rich soil, and a liberal supply of manure from the poultry-house is very beneficial. But probably the most satisfactory way for the small home-gardener to grow early green onions is from the Sets. These may be put out in the spring, in March or April or in the fall, in September and October, 3 inches apart in rows 1 foot or more apart. One pound will set about 75 feet of row. Fertilize well and keep well cultivated.

EBENEZER OR JAPANESE

This onion will produce about twice the number of bushels per acre as any other sort. Enormous yields of 1,000 bushels per acre are reported. They are very slow to run to seed and produce unusually large onions of fine keeping qualities. Ebenezer is globe-shaped, about the color of Yellow Danvers, is very solid, mild and well flavored. If you have had any trouble keeping onions, try Ebenezer.

SWEET SPANISH (Riverside Strain)

This is the true yellow, mild flavored, almost globe-shaped Valencia Sweet Spanish onion of the Riverside strain recently adopted and extensively grown in large commercial growing districts because of sweet, mild flavor, good keeping qualities and heavy production.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL

A small, white, pickling sort, remarkable for rapidity of growth; flesh mild and pleasant flavored.

SILVERSKIN OR WHITE PORTUGAL

A standard flat, medium sized, pure white onion, grown extensively for sets and for pickling.

YELLOW PRIZETAKER

Large globe-shaped, light yellow; mild, sweet flavor; excellent color, medium size, good keeper or shipper.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

True globe-shaped, medium early, dark copper yellow color, medium size, good keeper or shipper.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Well known standard red onion; deep but flat in shape. A good keeper.

ONION SETS

White Silver Skin. Yellow Danvers. Red Wethersfield. Japanese or Ebenezer.

PARSLEY



Culture.—Sow in February, March or early in April, half inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. One ounce plants 100 feet.

DOUBLE CURLED

A standard dwarf variety with deeply cut and finely crimped leaves.

PARSNIP

Culture.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use, or used as fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 lbs. plant an acre.

HOLLOW CROWN OR LAGE SUGAR

Best and most popular variety; roots large, long, smooth, white.

PEAS OF PERFECTION



Culture.—Peas do best in a light, rich loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in rows about 3 feet apart, and stake the tall varieties with brush. Keep clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 100 pounds for an acre.

TOP OF THE MARKET

A splendid large-podded dwarf variety of the Laxtonian class. Height 2 ft. Vine and foliage stout and healthy, medium dark green; pointed pods dark green, 4 in. long, broad and straight, containing 6 to 8 deep green peas of excellent quality.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS

The earliest large podded dwarf sweet pea. Height 18 inches. In season four days earlier than Laxtonian. Pods 4 inches long, broad and pointed, deep green in color, containing 8 large, dark green peas of high quality.

LAXTON'S SUPERB

A hardy, semi-wrinkled, blue-seeded extra early variety, growing 22 to 24 inches in height with dark green 4-in. semi-broad, pointed pods; of fair quality. Desirable as a gardener's first crop pea, standing very early planting.

PILOT, IMPROVED

A popular market gardener's large podded, extra early, smooth pea, much more productive than the old type Pilot, with larger pods.

THOMAS LAXTON

Very early wrinkled variety, semi-dwarf with large pods; very productive and of fine quality.

LAXTONIAN

One of the best of the types; vine dwarf, sturdy, dark green and productive; pods dark green, long; excellent quality.

TELEPHONE

Well known market and home garden sort. Tall growing, vigorous, productive, fine quality.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR, CABBAGE PEA

A true sugar pea, large, broad, stringless, edible pods; vine medium tall.

PEPPER



Culture.—Sow in hotbed in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

WORLD BEATER

One of the very best of the large peppers, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King, having the longer form and earliness of the latter with the size of the former. Fruits 4 lobed, 5 in. long by 2½ in. in diameter; flesh very thick and mild; exceedingly productive and a good shipper.

ROSE BELL or BULLNOSE Early, blunt, medium size, mild and sweet.	.10	.30	.85	3.00
RUBY KING Exceptionally prolific, early dwarf; fruit good sized, flesh thick; bright green, red when ripe.	.10	.30	.90	3.25
PIMENTO Heart shaped, thick walled, very sweet.	.10	.30	.85	3.00
LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot) The popular hot pepper.	.10	.30	.85	3.00
RED CHERRY Fruits erect, small, round or cherry-shaped, rich scarlet and very hot, late.	.10	.30	.90	3.25

IRISH POTATOES

Culture.—Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light vine over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before the plants are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread. One peck plants about 100 feet or 100 hills; 10 bushels to the acre.

Certified Maine Grown Cobblers	P. O. B. Elizabeth City
	Gal. Peck Bu. Sack
Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers.	\$0.50 \$0.90 \$3.00 \$6.75
Red Bliss (Selected)	.50 .90 3.00 6.75
Early Rose (Selected)	.50 .90 3.00 6.75

PUMPKIN

Culture.—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart. Do not grow near squashes or melons. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH Largest of all pumpkins or squash. Used for stock feeding and exhibits. Yellowish orange color.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.40	

KENTUCKY FIELD or LARGE CHEESE Large, cream yellow, flat; good yielder and keeper, standard for canning.	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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CUSHAW CROOKNECK The popular crooknecked green striped pumpkin with large, smooth white seed.	.05	.10	.30	1.00
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RADISHES

Culture.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil, and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE The most popular globe variety. Very early, forcing or outdoor, globe or slightly olive shaped radish; bright scarlet color, firm, crisp and tender.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.80	

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP A well-known variety; very quick grower.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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WHITE TIP EARLY SCARLET TURNIP This popular early radish is widely grown for market, home use and shipping.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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FRENCH BREAKFAST Oblong or olive shaped, small, quick growing; bright rose color with white tip.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP Standard long, red variety.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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LONG WHITE ICICLE Most popular and earliest long, pure white radish; crisp, mild and tender.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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ROSE CHINA WINTER Excellent winter radish; roots cylindrical, bright rose color, blunt ends; flesh white and crisp. Very hardy.	.05	.10	.30	.85
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WHITE CHINESE, or CELESTIAL Roots long, thick, cylindrical, with a beautiful white skin and flesh; the whitest and least pungent of the winter radishes.	.05	.10	.30	.85
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RHUBARD or PIE PLANT

Culture.—Plant in March or April in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. A barrel planted from the sun and produces longer and tender stalks. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure.

MYATT'S VICTORIA Large growing, early, rose colored at base.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$1.50	

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Culture.—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND Large, vigorous growing and best variety, with long, thick, smooth root.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00	

SPINACH

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1 1/2 to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delicious succulent greens right up to cold weather.

NORFOLK SAVOY or BLOOMSDALE Most desirable variety grown. Early, heavy growth of dark green, glossy, beautifully crumpled leaves.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40	

NEW ZEALAND Not like true spinach; grows tall and branched. Excellent for hot weather.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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SQUASH or CYMLING



Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 8 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 or 4 pounds to the acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH or PATTY PAN The popular very early variety of white summer squash; good producer. Squash medium sized, flattened and scalloped.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90	

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH Very similar to Early White Bush, though much larger, 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and of a clear, waxy-white color.	.05	.10	.30	.95
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GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK The early golden yellow, prolific warted, crook-necked summer variety, desirable for home and market garden.	.05	.10	.30	.95
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HUBBARD Fine dark green rind with thick sweet flesh. The most popular winter squash.	.05	.10	.30	.95
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MEATY TOMATOES

Culture.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over sow in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to the sun, so that when set out on the open ground they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

MARGLOBE WILT-RESISTANT A second-early, red fruited variety, producing large, smooth, meaty, globe-shaped tomatoes, as early as Bonny Best. Marglobe ripens uniformly, keeps well and is excellent for shipping. The vines set fruit freely even to the ends of the branches and produce a heavy crop. Its appearance, productivity, shape, disease resistance and eating qualities give it first place wherever known. No tomato has ever created so much interest.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00	

MARVANA WILT-RESISTANT A first early, red-fruited variety of the Earliana type; not only as early as Earliana, but more prolific and of much better quality. It promises to become the most popular strictly first early variety.	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
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SPARK'S EARLIANA Extremely early, bright scarlet fruits, smooth, deep, almost globe shaped, borne in large clusters near center of the plant.	.10	.25	.85	3.00
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BONNY BEST EARLY A standard early variety highly prized by market gardeners; fruit round, medium sized with high crown. Vine medium sized.	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
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CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL An early, productive, valuable, scarlet colored tomato, slightly flattened, but deep shaped.	.10	.25	.85	3.00
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JUNE PINK Earliest pink variety, similar to Earliana except for color. Fruits medium sized, uniform, solid; splendid shipper.	.10	.35	1.25	4.50
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JOHN BAER A good early, scarlet tomato similar to Bonny Best, vines slightly more vigorous.	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
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ACME EARLY A well known, hardy, fairly early and productive sort; fruits of fair size, round and smooth; color purplish-pink.	.10	.25	.85	3.00
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MATCHLESS A very dependable, large, smooth, second early sort; makes a good canning variety; color cardinal red.	.10	.30	1.00	3.50
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STONE The standard with truckers and canners; dependable, vigorous and productive; fruits round, large, solid, smooth and deep red in color.	.10	.25	.75	2.60
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BRIMMER Well adapted to Southern conditions and one of the latest and most productive; usually large, flat, curved, of a bright red color, thick, meaty and contains but few seeds. Excellent flavor.	.10	.60	2.00	7.00
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PONDEROSA One of the largest tomatoes; main crop or late, purplish pink, solid meaty variety. A favorite for home gardens.	.10	.45	1.50	5.50
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TURNIPS and RUTABAGAS Culture. —Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing better than Milan, Purple Top Globe, Purple Top Strap-leaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover 1/2 inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 1 1/2 lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.				
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ANNABELL ANNUAL SAYS There are few places where more variety of flower seeds can be sown and certainly, where there is any space at all, one should have flowers. Our list is not an extensive one, but there is sufficient variety that all can have flowers who will devote a little time and attention to their care, and experience is not necessary to produce many of our most popular varieties.				
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PERENNIALS Perennials usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the first season.				
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BIENNIALS Biennials bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.				
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ANNUALS Annuals attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than Spring sowings.				
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EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN Extremely early and of splendid quality; bulbs of medium size, flat and white; strap leaved.	Pkt.	Postpaid.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.
	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.90	

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH A very early flat, strap-leaved white turnip of medium size and fine quality.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED Excellent for spring or fall crop; medium to large size, early, deep flat roots, purple above ground.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE Best known and most popular turnip; large globe shaped roots, purple above ground.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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NORFOLK WHITE GLOBE Very large globe shaped turnip, used extensively for stock feeding.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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LONG WHITE COWHORN Very long, large, cylindrical, clear white. Used extensively for stock feeding.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY The tops of the yellow-fleshed turnips; the best both for flesh, crisp and of most excellent quality.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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YELLOW ABERDEEN A late medium sized, long keeping variety; round, yellow with a purple top; tender and sweet.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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SEVEN TOP Grown exclusively for the tops, which are used for greens.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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SOUTHERN PRIZE Similar to Seven Top, but with a more distinctly formed, symmetrical root.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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RUTA BAGA A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, oblong or globular in form, small flat root; color bright yellow with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet.	.05	.10	.25	.75
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WHITE FRENCH or BREADSTONE An American variety; very early, round and white.	.05	.10	.20	.60
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EXTRAORDINARY DOLLAR COLLECTION True Bred Vegetable Seed				
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25 Big Packets \$1 Post YOU GET ONE				
25 Varieties \$1 Paid FULL PACKET EACH				

Here is a choice collection of 25 varieties of the finest Vegetable Seeds for planting in the South. It is a real bargain collection and contains 25 well-filled packets of strictly new-crop, fresh Vegetable Seeds. Read over the list of what you get in this Collection. As a special 1890 offer, you get the 25 packets for \$1.00, postpaid. Bought separately, the 25 packets would cost you \$2.00.

Imperator Cucumber	Copenhagen Market Cabbage
Wonder Watermelon	Hearts of Gold Cautanole
Wonder Top Ruta Baga	Stowell's Evergreen Corn
New York Lettuce	Sure Crop Wax Beans
Star Green Okra	Top Market Peas
Curled Mustard	World Beater Pepper
Purple Top Turnip	Double Curled Parsley
Knover Kale	Scarlet Globe Radish
Golden Bush Butter Beans	White Bush Squash
Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans	Marglobe Tomatoes
Black Beauty Egg Plant	Bountiful Beans
Mammoth Pumpkin	No changes allowed.
Early Wonder Beets	

TRUE BRED VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

	Prepaid	Not Prepaid
Post-Proof Cabbage Plants	\$0.50	\$ 3.00
Post-Proof Onion Plants	.50	3.00
Onion Plants	20c a doz.	75 6.00
Pepper Plants	30c a doz.	1.15 8.00
Egg Plants	30c a doz.	1.35 10.00
Celery Plants	.75	6.00
Lettuce Plants	.45	4.00
Sweet Potato Plants	.50	4.50
Strawberry Plants	1.00	6.00
Asparagus Roots	35c a doz.	2.00 12.00
Horse Radish Roots	40c a doz.	1.50 12.00
Rhubarb Roots 20c each, \$1.50 a doz., postpaid.		

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH

TRUE BRED FLOWER SEEDS

Selected List for Southern Gardens

ANNABELL ANNUAL SAYS There are few places where more variety of flower seeds can be sown and certainly, where there is any space at all, one should have flowers. Our list is not an extensive one, but there is sufficient variety that all can have flowers who will devote a little time and attention to their care, and experience is not necessary to produce many of our most popular varieties.				
PERENNIALS Perennials usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the first season.				
BIENNIALS Biennials bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.				
ANNUALS Annuals attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than Spring sowings.				

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pots as the growth requires. Horny Shelled seeds like Moon Flower, Canna and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

AID IN THE CHOICE OF FLOWER SEEDS

FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES AND SITUATIONS

Flowering Annuals.—Including some biennials and perennials which flower the first season. Those marked (*) are best for massing in beds and borders: Ageratum*, Alyssum*, Antirrhinum*, Aster*, Balsam, Calendula*, Calliopsis*, Candytuft*, Carnation, Celosia*, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum*, Clarkia*, Cornflower, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus*, Eschscholtzia*, Feverfew, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Kochia, Larkspur, Lobelia*, Lupinus, Marigold*, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Myosotis*, Nasturtium*, Pansy, Petunia*, Phlox*, Pinks, Poppy*,

	Pkt.	1/4 oz.
Rhinus or Castor Beans, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.		
Salpiglossis, all colors mixed	.10	.45
Scabiosa (Mourning Bride), tall mixed	.10	.20
Scarlet Sage, Salvia splendens	.10	.75
Stocks, Ten Weeks Giant mixed	.10	.30
Strawflower (Helichrysum), "Erlasting" mixed	.10	.35
Sunflower, Double Chrysanthemum Flowered	.05	.10
Mammoth Russian, pkt. 5c; 1/4 lb. 10c.		

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.
Sweet Peas, Constance Hinton, giant white	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Fiery Cross, bright red orange erise	.10	.25	.75
Hercules, best giant pure pink	.10	.25	.75
Jack Cornwall, deepest blue	.10	.25	.75
Miss California, orange salmon, cream, pink	.10	.30	.85
Tangerine Improved, orange	.10	.30	.85
One packet each of these 6 choice			
Spencers, 50c.			
Superb Spencer Mixed	.10	.25	.75
Perennial or Everlasting Sweet Peas	.10	.50	1.50

	Pkt.	1/4 oz.
Sweet William, double and single mixed	\$0.10	\$0.35
Artemesia, Mammoth mixed	.10	.40
Alba Roses (Periwinkle), mixed	.10	.40
Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered mixed	.10	.40
Cactus Flowered mixed	.10	.40
Giant Picotee mixed	.10	.40
Giant Novelty Mixture of three above	.10	.40
New Giant Mammoth Double mixed	.10	.40
Giant Orange	.10	.40
Giant Yellow	.10	.40
Giant Crimson	.10	.40
Giant Purple	.10	.40
Giant Pink	.10	.40
Giant White	.10	.40



DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIA

FLOWER PLANTS

BEDDING AND POT PLANTS



each; \$1.25 per dozen. Not prepaid: 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

PANSY PLANTS
Strong, hardy field-grown plants, produce earliest, largest and most brilliant bloom. Postpaid: 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS
Especially valuable for beds, borders and for massing in front of shrubs. Unsurpassed for cut flowers and increasing in size and beauty from year to year; they should be generously planted in every garden. We supply all kinds—the more popular ones are listed below. Price, 25c each; \$2.00 per dozen, prepaid.

Camellia, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis, Delphinium (Larkspur), Foxglove, Gaiardia, Golden Glow, Hollyhocks, Hardy Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Hardy Pinks, Pyrethrum, Shasta Daisy, Sweet William.

TRUE BRED SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

ORCHID FLOWERING CANNAS
Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as background for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Carolina—Our Introduction. Distinctive, old rose, light green foliage.
King Humbert—Standard red, bronze foliage.
The President—Bright red, green foliage.
Wintzer's Colossal—Largest red, green foliage.
Galea—Spectacular red and yellow, green foliage.
Mrs. A. F. Conard—Light salmon-pink, green foliage.
City of Portland—Bright rose-pink, green foliage.
Rosea Gigantea—Watermelon pink, green foliage.
Apricot—New, apricot-pink, green foliage.
Wyoming—Giant orange with bronze foliage.
Richard Wallace—Best yellow, green foliage.
Eureka—Fine creamy white with green foliage.

Your choice any of the above Cana Roots at 15c each; 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. Special Collection—1 root each of these 12 best named varieties all for \$1.15.

PRIZE GLADIOLUS BULBS

Be glad that you planted more "Glads." For a succession plant at intervals of ten days from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Evelyn Kirkland—Beautiful rosy-pink, darker edges, shell pink center with scarlet blotches on lower petals; very long stalk.
Halley—Delicate salmon pink with creamy blotch on lower petals; attractive, early blooming; large opened flowers.

Merada—Clear pure mauve, deeper markings in throat; massive and attractive. Immense blooms, tall spike.
L'Immaculee—Pure waxy white; many flowers open at one time; excellent cut flower.

Marchal Foch—Delicate pink, enormous wide open flowers, very early. Very valuable cut flower.

Patricia—Pink shading to rose pink at pointed tips; petals blotched yellow; outside rose. Beauty of soft harmonious blending of wonderful tints.

Mrs. Francis King—Light scarlet, very large wide open flowers; splendid cut flower and excellent keeper.

Panama—Beautiful deep pink self, large flowers; fine spike.
Pace—Pure white immense flowers with touch of carmine on lower petal; tall, graceful spike; beautiful and refined.

Principine—Rich, carmine-red, glistening white throat; large, well open, tall.

Scarlet Princess (Virginia)—Intense, dazzling scarlet; extra fine and early, making a brilliant display.

Schwaben—Clear, canary yellow with distinct crimson blotch in throat. Large, expanded flowers; erect spikes; vigorous.

Your choice any of the above Gladiolus Bulbs at 8c each; 6 for 35c; 65c per dozen; \$4.50 per 100, postpaid.

True Bred Rainbow Mixture—Made up of equal portions of the 12 remarkable named varieties listed above. Doz. (one each of these varieties) 65c; \$4.50 per 100, postpaid.

Choice Mixture—Well-balanced combination of all colors, grown as mixture; first size bulbs. Doz. 45c; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

EXHIBITION DAHLIAS
Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Bashful Giant—(Decorative). Golden apricot shaded darker. Very large exhibition flower.
Bessie Seabury—(Peony) White very daintily overlaid a delicate pink.

California Enchantress—(Cactus) Open creamy white changing to soft rosy tint. Long stems.
Countess of Lonsdale—(Cactus) Yellow suffused salmon-red overlaid lavender. Splendid bloomer.

Dr. Trevis—(Decorative) Bronzy old gold shaded violet rose. Fine exhibition flowers, erect stems.

Frank A. Walker—(Decorative) Charming deep lavender-pink. One of earliest, profuse bloomer with good stems.
John H. Sticumber—(Decorative). Deep velvety red. Extra long, stiff stems.
Kalfi (Hybrid Cactus)—Beautiful glowing scarlet. Gigantic flowers, produced freely.

Latona (Peony)—Large yellow, suffused orange buff.
Mrs. Carl Salsbach (Decorative)—Very large, beautiful mauve pink tinting to white at center.

Mrs. Ethel D. T. Smith (Cactus)—Creamy white shading to lemon in center. Immense, free bloomer, long stiff stems.
Rosa Nell (Decorative)—Clear bright rose, good stems. One of the best decorative dahlias.

Your choice any of the above Dahlia Roots at 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$2.25 per dozen, postpaid. Special Collection—1 root each of these 12 leading varieties all for \$2.10.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Caladium Esculentum
Grand, tropical-looking plant. For best results should have abundance of water and plenty of manure. Enormous leaves, frequently 4 feet long by 3 feet wide; height 4 to 5 feet.

Extra Size Caladium Bulbs. 9 to 12 inches circumference. 30c each; 3 for 80c; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid.
First Size Caladium Bulbs. 7 to 9 inches circumference. 20c each; 3 for 55c; \$2.00 per dozen, postpaid.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUMS
Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 25c each; 3 for 65c; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

TUBEROSES
Double Dwarf Pearl. Delightfully fragrant summer flower. Plant when ground warms up or start in pots and set outside in May; supply plenty of water. Extra large bulbs, 8c each; 3 for 20c; 6 for 35c; 60c per dozen; 25c for \$1.10, postpaid.

IRIS, FLEUR-DE-LIS
Invaluable for the herbaceous border. On account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems they are greatly prized.

Dalmatia—Lavender, very large and extra fine.
Florentia Alba—Pure white, pleasing fragrance, early.

Queen of May—Rosy pink, tinted violet, lovely shade.
Mixed German Iris—Full range of color, from many choice varieties.

Japanese Iris Mixed—Taller and later than German Iris. Do well in damp places. Great variety of shades.
Any of these at 20c each; 3 for 55c; \$2.00 per dozen.

EXHIBITION PEONIES
Like roses, practically indispensable. The fragrance and delicate tints and shades of their beautiful flowers commend them. They are absolutely hardy and of the easiest culture. Offered as follows:

Double White Double Red Double Pink
45c each; 3 for \$1.20; \$4.50 per dozen, postpaid.

TRUE BRED NURSERY STOCK
Prices quoted are for strong, field-grown plants suitable for outdoor plantings. Stock will be shipped from Nursery, or you may call at our store and we will have the plants at the proper time.

DIXIE DOZEN ROSE BARGAINS
The twelve wonderful varieties of monthly roses listed below were selected for their special adaptability to Southern conditions, and furnish continuous bloom throughout the season. Many varieties listed in nursery catalogues are not suitable for growing in the South. The plants we offer were grown in the South, and are strictly heavy. A No. 1, two-year field grown, and ordinarily sell from 75c to \$1.00 each. White supplies each \$9c; dozen \$8.00.

Columbia, true pink deepening with maturity.
Etoile de France, clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant.

Fran Karl Druschki, White American Beauty, Snowy white.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, one of largest and best white.

Lady Hillington, excellent copper shade of apricot-yellow.
Luxemburg, large, vigorous, rich golden yellow.

Ophelia, splendid salmon flesh, shaded with rose.
Pink Cochet, magnificent, clear carmine pink.

Pink Radiance, brilliant rosy carmine, shaded lighter.
Red Radiance, wonderful even shade of clear rich red.

Sumburst, lovely bronzy yellow fading apricot.
White Ophelia, very fragrant white, center tinged pink.

One each of these remarkable varieties will give you a garden full of Ross for only \$6.00.

CLIMBING ROSES
Strong two-year plants. Each, 75c; dozen \$7.50.

American Pillar—Vigorous grower, flowers single pink with white center and yellow stamens.

Climbing American Beauty—Rich red, full double blooms.
Dr. Van Fleet—Delicate flesh-pink. Buds long and pointed.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Large, double vivid scarlet flowers, in clusters.
Silver Moon—Immense single white flowers with prominent yellow stamens.

Tausendschön or Thousand Beauties—Large, semi-double, shell pink flowers, borne in clusters.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS
Strong, field grown, well rooted, dormant plants, shipped direct from our Nursery; customers paying transportation charges. Prompt deliveries from October to June.

Price, except where noted, each 50c; doz. \$5.00.
Athea (Rose of Sharon)—Large showy double flowers, July to October. Colors red, white, pink, and blue.

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—Of dwarf bushy habit. Fragrant yellow flowers followed by red berries which remain all winter.

Buddelia variabilis (Butterfly Bush)—Long spikes of lilac-purple flowers from midsummer till frost.

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice or Sweet Shrub)—Flowers of a rare chocolate color, with delightful odor.

Cercis canadensis (Red Bud)—Small, shrubby tree, shapely and uniform, bearing masses of reddish purple flowers before leaves appear. Each, 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Cornus Florida (White-flowering Dogwood)—A beautiful native tree or small tree with large white flowers in early spring. Each, \$1.00; doz. \$10.00.

THE IDEAL LAYOUT OF THE HOME GROUNDS

FRUIT TREES
Each, \$1.00; doz. \$10.00; 100, \$75.00.

Early Varieties—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Horse, Yellow Transparent.

Autumn Varieties—Grimes' Golden, Bonum, Sheep Nose.

Winter Varieties—Delicious, Winesap, York Imperial, Stayman.

PEACHES
Each, 50c; doz. \$5.00; 100, \$25.00.

Named in order of ripening: Mayflower, Sneed, Greensboro, Carman, Champion, Belle of Georgia, Elberta, J. H. Hale, Crawford's Late, Stump, Heath, Salway, Iron Mountain.

APPLES
Each, \$1.00; doz. \$10.00; 100, \$75.00.

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Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—Double, bluish-white flowers in clusters. June.

Forsthya Fortunei (Golden Bells)—Golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers in early spring.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—Hardy, with cone-shaped heads of white flowers, July to September.

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills of Snow)—Snow white, ball-shaped blooms, July to September.

Hydrangea hortensis (Garden Hydrangea)—Large, waxy green leaves, with flowers of white, pink or blue, suitable for tubs. Each, 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Double Flowering Peach—Showy and attractive. Each 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose)—Thick, glossy foliage with single pink flowers all summer.

Philadelphia coronaria (Syringa or Mock Orange)—Waxy white flowers in June, resemble orange blossoms. Very fragrant.

Spiraea Van Houttei—One of the most beautiful and graceful of ornamental shrubs when planted in masses or as single specimens. The bush is covered with white lace-like flowers in May.

Spiraea Anthony Watereri—Dwarf habit with rosy crimson flowers from June to September. Remove flowers as they fade to insure continuous bloom.

Spiraea Thunbergii (Fine-leaved Spiraea)—Feathery, light green foliage; small white flowers in early spring.

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)—Bluish-white flowers, followed by white berries in autumn.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coral Berry)—The slender branches are completely covered with bright red berries in autumn.

Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)—Its sweet fragrance fills the air during blooming period in early spring. Single forms in purple or white.

Viburnum opulus sterile (Snowball)—Hardy; succeeds with little care. Flowers white, in clusters.

Weigelia rosea—Its deep pink flowers cover the long stems in June and July. A most desirable shrub.

CLIMBING EVERGREENS
American Arborvitae—One of best for South. Grows tall, but can be trained to any form. Valuable as specimen or for hedges. Each, \$2.00.

Pyramidal Arborvitae—Valuable for formal plantings because of heights. Each, \$3.00.

Globe Arborvitae—Forms a natural globe without trimming. Rather dwarf. Each, \$2.50.

Chinese Arborvitae—Bushy, pyramidal, fresh green foliage. One of the hardiest and can be kept to any height by trimming. Each, \$2.75.

Deodora Cedar—Pyramidal form; suitable for lawns. Foliage bluish green; feathery and spreading. Succeeds well. Each, \$3.00.

Red Cedar—Tall, beautiful and very hardy. Dense growth; foliage green or bronzy. Varies considerably. Each, \$2.00.

Iris Juniper—Slender, pillar-like, very erect and dense. Foliage bluish green. Each, \$2.50.

Platanus Juniper—Semi-spreading, very graceful with silvery green foliage. Quite hardy. Each, \$3.00.

Savin Juniper—Dwarf, procumbent, spreading. Dark green foliage all year. Each, \$2.75.

Noway Spruce—Symmetrical tree of dark shiny green; branches spreading and somewhat pendulous. Each, \$2.00.

Retinospora Plumosa—Small, dense, plum-like foliage of exquisite green. Suitable for massing. Each, \$3.00.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea—Same as Plumosa, except that foliage is golden. Each, \$3.25.

Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii—A great favorite. Dense, spongy appearance with light bluish green feathery foliage. Each, \$3.00.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS
Abelia Grandiflora—Most popular evergreen shrub, covered with clusters of small, white flowers, tinted pink, from May until frost. Each, 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Box—Grows slowly and remains dwarf and compact; small, silvery foliage. Some shade desirable. Each, \$1.00.

Box—Similar to above, but grows faster and larger. Each, \$1.00.

Carex (Gardinia)—Medium growth, with large glossy foliage and white wax-like flowers. Each, \$1.00.

Evergreen Euonymus—Hardy, handsome, large shrub; glossy green leaves all winter. Red berries. Each, \$1.00.

American Holly—"Christmas Holly"; leaves glossy green, thorny edges. Bright red berries. Each, \$1.00.

Ligustrum Japonicum—Large-leaved evergreen privet of dense symmetrical outline. White flowers followed by purple berries. Each, \$1.00.

Ligustrum Luendum—Large, thick, dark shiny leaves. Flowers white, followed by black berries. Stands trimming; very desirable. Each, \$1.25.

Mahonia Aquifolium—Handsome, ornamental; dark, lustrous green, spiny toothed leaves. Yellow flowers; blue to black berries. Each, \$1.25.

Rhododendron Catawbiense—Hardest, free-blooming; gorgeous display of rosy purple flowers; dark foliage. Each, \$3.00.

Rhododendron Maximum—Flowers pinkish white, in large clusters. July. Each, \$3.00.

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Conspicuous tropical appearance. Large clusters creamy-white flowers in July. Each, 50c.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS
Barberry (Berberis thunbergii)—Produces natural effect. Requires very little trimming. Described under Hardy Shrubs. 2-year plants, 12 to 18 inches. 100 for \$20.00.

Amor River Privet—Compact habit, small leaves, remains evergreen. 12 to 18 inch plants—100 for \$6.00; 18 to 24 inch plants—100 for \$8.00.

California Privet—Vigorous grower, retaining leaves late in winter. 12 to 18 inch plants: 100 for \$5.00; 18 to 24 inch plants: 100 for \$7.00.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES
Clematis (Paniculata or Snowbank)—Sweet-scented Japanese Clematis. Completely covered in September with a mantle of pure white, long fragrant flowers. Each, 50c; doz. \$5.00.

English Ivy—This popular evergreen vine is extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Each, 50c; doz. \$5.00.

Japanese or Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis vitifolia)—Popular hardy climbing vine that clings to and completely covers any brick or stone wall. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

Chinese Wistaria—Hardy rapid-climbing vine, having large clusters of light purple, very fragrant flowers in June and July. Increase in size and beauty each year. Each 75c; doz. \$7.50.

Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia)—A rapid growing native vine, with brilliantly colored foliage in the autumn. Each 50c; doz. \$5.00.

SOUTHERN SHADE TREES
American Elm—8 to 10 ft.—Each, \$1.00; doz. \$11.00.

Norway Maple—10 to 12 ft.—Each, \$2.00; doz. \$20.00.

Pink Oak (Quercus palustris)—8 to 10 foot trees—Each, \$2.00; doz. \$20.00.

Lombardy Poplar—8 to 10 ft.—Each, 80c; doz. \$8.25.

Sycamore (American Plane)—Each, \$1.50; doz. \$15.00.

Texas Umbrella Tree—3 to 4 ft.—Each, 80c; doz. \$8.25.

Weeping Willow—5 to 6 ft.—Each, 80c; doz. \$8.25.

PEARS
Seckel, Bartlett, Le Conte, Garber, Kieffer.

PLUMS
Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$11.00.

Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Shropshire Damsion.

CHERRIES
Each, \$1.25; dozen, \$13.75.

Sweet Cherries—Bing, Tartarian, Governor Wood.

Sour Cherries—Richmond, Morelle, Montmorency.

APRICOTS—Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$11.00.

QUINCES—Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$11.00. Orange or Apple.

FIGS—Each, 60c; dozen, \$6.60. Brown Turkey, Brunswick, Celeste.

PECANS
Each, \$1.50; dozen, \$17.00.

Frotscher, Money-Maker, Schley, Stuart.

BUNCH GRAPES
Each, 35c; dozen, \$3.50.

Moore's Early, Concord, Catawba, Lurie, Niagara.

MUSCADINE GRAPES
Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

PEANUTS

	Not Prepaid	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Valencia	\$1.30	\$ 5.50	10.00
Jumbo Running	1.30	6.00	11.00
Virginia Bunch	1.20	5.50	10.00
Spanish	1.10	5.00	9.00

SEED GRAINS

	Not Prepaid	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Burt or 90-Day Oats	\$0.35	\$ 1.00	\$.95
Fulghum Oats	.35	1.05	1.00
Winter Turi, Virginia Gray Oats	.40	1.35	1.30
Red Rust Proof Oats	.35	1.05	1.00
Beardless Barley	.60	1.85	1.75
Leap's Prolific Wheat	.75	2.50	2.40

MILLET SEED

	Not Prepaid	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
German or Golden	\$1.00	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.00
Pearl or Cattail	1.40	6.50	12.00

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEED

	Not Prepaid	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Dwarf Essex Rape	\$1.30	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00
Mammoth Russian Sunflower	1.20	5.50	10.00
Early Amber Cane	1.00	4.50	8.00
Kaffir Corn	.75	3.00	5.00
Hairy Winter Vetch	1.40	6.50	12.00
Austrian Winter Peas	1.50	7.00	13.00

	Not Prepaid	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Early Speckled Velvet Beans	\$0.70	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.50
Canada Field Peas	1.75	6.00	11.00
Jerusalem Artichokes	.75	2.35	4.25

PERMANENT PASTURE

A permanent pasture is one of the very best paying investments that can be made on the farm. After careful trials, the State Agricultural Experiment Station recommends the following as the best mixture for this section: 8 lbs. Orchard Grass, 8 lbs. Red Top, 3 lbs. Italian Ryegrass, 8 lbs. Alsike Clover, 4 lbs. Red Clover, 4 lbs. White Clover. Total seedling per acre, 40 lbs. Try it.

For poor land, where other pasture mixtures fail, the following will give heavy, succulent green pasture: 10 lbs. Carpet Grass, 6 lbs. Dallas Grass, 20 lbs. Lespedeza or Japan Clover, 4 lbs. White Clover. Total seedling per acre, 40 lbs.

Inoculate all legume seed with NITRAGEN. It increases crop production and greatly improves the soil. The cost is trivial when compared with the profit it will bring you. Be sure to specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

NITRAGEN PRICES

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
1/2 bu.	30 lbs. seed	\$.30	3 1/2 bu.	210 lbs. seed	\$1.40
1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.50	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	2.50

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	\$.40	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	\$1.50
2 bu.	120 lbs. seed	.70	10 bu.	600 lbs. seed	2.50

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
1/2 bu.	15 lbs. seed	\$.40	1 bu.	30 lbs. seed	\$1.00
1/2 bu.	30 lbs. seed	.60	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	4.75

Small Garden Size Nitrigen for Sweet Peas, Beans and Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. of seed. Contains more than 1 billion fresh Legume Germs. Price \$.25

PLANT FOODS

NITRATE OF SODA

A readily available form of nitrogen. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60.

BLOOD MEAL (DRIED BLOOD)

Adds nitrogen and a small amount of phosphoric acid and lime to the soil. One of the quickest acting fertilizers. Specially recommended for roses. 1 lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$8.50.

RAW BONE MEAL

An excellent fertilizer for trees, bushes, plants, lawns, and hay and pasture crops. Dissolves gradually, supplying food steadily during the growing season. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

FOR FINER FLOWERS, SHRUBS AND VEGETABLES

This scientifically balanced plant food will produce stronger plants, earlier and heavier bloom and fruit. It makes plants glow with the green of perfect health. There are three convenient forms: Tablet and Liquid for house plants, and Pulverized for outdoor use. Prices—Pulverized 1 lb. can 25c; 5 lb. can 50c; 10 lb. bag 85c; 25 lb. bag \$1.75; 50 lb. bag \$3.00; 100 lb. bag \$5.00. Tablet, 125 to box, 25c. Liquid, 8 oz. bottle, 50c.

YOU CAN HAVE A BETTER LAWN

This specially prepared plant food for lawns and golf courses furnishes the exact requirements for grasses. Use it to start new lawns and to invigorate old ones. You can produce a luxuriant, close, uniform turf with the proper use of Fairway Fertilizer. Prices—10 lb. bag 85c; 25 lb. bag \$1.75; 50 lb. bag \$3.00; 100 lb. bag \$5.00.

FAIRWAY FERTILIZER

Lower Your Cost of Growing Make More Profit Thru Larger Yields.

Are You Going to Plant?

Then it will pay you to see us about fertilizers. We have just received a nice lot of V-C Fertilizers—the kind that makes crops yield.

You don't have to worry about your crop when you use V-C Fertilizers. Because they are made to meet the needs of the crops on your soil. It pays to use V-C, for they return the most for every dollar invested.

Now is a good time to see us.

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

Wizard is a genuine sheep manure, dried and concentrated, with all weeds seeds killed. It puts new life into worn out soils and makes all plants grow to perfection. Wizard is not a stimulant, but is a real soil improver, unequalled for mixing with potting soil, for lawns, general vegetable and flower gardens or for making liquid manure. 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

Kill The Bugs! Save The Crops!

Prices not prepaid. Poisons cannot be sent by mail. Beetle Mort—Combined Insecticide and Fungicide. Kills chewing insects and prevents fungus diseases. Lb. 45c; 4 lb. bag, \$1.50; 25 lb. case, \$7.50.

Paris Green—Quick acting stomach poison. Lb. 45c; 2 lb. pkg., 80c; 5 lb. pkg., \$1.00.

Arsenate of Lead—For chewing insects. Does not burn foliage. Lb. 30c; 4 lb. bag, \$1.00; 24 lb. case, \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Calcium Arsenate—The cheapest stomach poison, largely used for cotton and potatoes. Lb. 20c; 4 lb. bag, 60c; 24 lb. case, \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

Lime-Sulphur Dry—Dormant spray for all fruit trees. Lb. 35c; 5 lb. can, \$1.40; 10 lb. can, \$2.40; 25 lbs., \$4.00.

Dry Borde—(Bordeaux Mixture)—The standard fungicide. Lb. 30c; 4 lb. bag, \$1.00; 24 lb. case, \$5.00; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Scalecide—Miscible Oil Dormant spray for fruit trees. Effect against all scales. Quart, 75c; gal., \$1.75; 5 gals., \$8.75; 10 gals., \$15.00.

Sulfocide—A summer spray for fruit trees. Reliable general fungicide. Pint, 70c; quart, \$1.00; gal., \$2.75; 5 gals., \$8.75; 10 gals., \$15.00.

Kayso—Casein Sprayer. Makes the spray spread evenly and stick. 1/2 lb. pkg., 30c; 2 lb. pkg., 65c; 10 lbs., \$2.60.

Black Leaf 40—(Nicotine Sulphate). Contact spray for sucking insects, aphids, etc. Also for poultry lice and mites. Oz. bottle, 35c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$11.35.

Para-Dichlorobenzene—(Crystal Gas). Kills peach tree borer. Lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.75.

Pyrox—Paste Insecticide and Fungicide for general use. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$6.25.

Powdered Sulphur—Effective against mildew and mites. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00.

TOBACCO DUST For fumigating, and dusting against plant lice. Lb. 15c; 5 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY The powerful non-poisonous spray. Will not stain, burn, or discolor the tenderest leaf or petal. Harmless to man, pets or birds, but deadly to insects. Effective against asparagus beetle, Japanese beetle, aphids (plant lice), cucumber beetle, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetle, and many other insects. 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1/2 pt. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$6.00; 1 gal. \$22.00.

DETHOL A household insecticide, deodorant and cleanser. Kills flies, moths, mosquitoes, roaches, etc. 1/2 pt. 50c; 1 pt. 75c; qt. \$1.25; 1/2 gallon, \$4.00.

SNAROL—QUICKLY KILLS GARDEN PESTS Science Provides New, Safe Method That Does The Work Without Fuss—Cutworms, Sowbugs, Grasshoppers, Slugs, Snails, Earwigs, Etc., Are Exterminated.

Snarol is a ready prepared meal that you simply broadcast on the ground, under the vegetation. The pests eat the meal and are quickly destroyed.

Snarol will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling and also is non-injurious to vegetation when used according to simple directions. These features distinguish it from ordinary controls and make Snarol popular with professional gardeners and nurserymen. Prices—1 lb. packages, 45c; 3 lb. packages, 95c; 15 lb. bags, \$3.50; 50 lb. bags, \$9.50.

ANTROL—ANTS DESTROYED IN THEIR NESTS The Antrol system is adapted to any size house or garage. It quickly destroys all species of sweet eating ants. It is composed of small glass containers and a special formula of syrup. The containers are partially filled with syrup and placed about the inside edges of the house or along "ant" trails in the garden if the infestation occurs there. The ants smell the syrup, eat it and then transmit its mild poison to the queen in the nest. Soon the entire ant colony is destroyed!

Prices—Antrol sets containing 4 containers and 1 4-oz. bottle of syrup, 95c; Antrol extra containers (each), 15c; Antrol syrup, 4-oz. bottles, 45c; pints, 95c; gals., \$3.75.

K-R-O—KILLS RATS WITHOUT POISON A new exterminator that is absolutely safe to use anywhere. K-R-O is relatively harmless to human beings, live-stock, dogs, cats or poultry, yet is guaranteed to kill rats and mice every time. Pkg. 75c.

CYANOGAS Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bad bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshopper, locusts, etc. 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.

CRO-TOX Protects seed corn from crows, blackbirds, squirrels, woodchucks, moles, wireworms and grubworms, saving from loss of seed and labor of replanting. Not poisonous, does not injure the seed corn and does not clog the planter. Small can \$1.00; large can \$1.50.

CHAMBERS' ANTI-SKIPPER COMPOUND Prevents skippers on cured meats. Small can, 50c; large can, \$1.00.

FIGARO MEAT PRESERVER Liquid Smoke for curing salt meats. Better and more economical than the old fashioned smoke house. 32 oz. jug for 500 lbs. meat \$1.50.

CARBOLA A disinfecting white water paint for poultry houses, barns, etc. 5 lb. pkg., 75c; 10 lb. pkg., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$5.00.

SOILTEX Determines acidity of soils and proper application of lime. Outfit complete, \$1.00.

ACME CHLORINATED LIME Disinfects, deodorizes, purifies and bleaches. 12 oz. can 15c; 5 lb. can 50c.

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS Control Diseases—Hasten Germination—Increase Yields—Improve Quality

Semesan—This modern disinfectant can be applied in either the liquid or contact form to prevent or control effectively a most diversified variety of diseases and fungous growths borne by seeds, bulbs, corns, roots, tubers, plants, grafts and soils. Semesan is harmless to seed and plant life but extremely poisonous to disease and parasitic organisms. 2 ozs. 50c; 8 ozs. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00; 25 lbs. \$56.25; 50 lbs. \$112.50.

Semesan Jr.—A less expensive but equally effective form of Semesan for the dry dust disinfection of both field and sweet corn seeds against the ear, root and stalk rots.

Semesan Bel—Applied to whole or cut seed potatoes, either as a dry powder or a white-wash-like water mixture, Semesan Bel has caused in many cases better disease control and greater yields of disease-free potatoes than any other treatment known.

Ceresan—For seed treatment of small grains, cereals and cotton seed. 8 oz. 50c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

Semesan Jr. and Semesan Bel Prices—4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00; 25 lbs. \$31.25; 100 lbs. \$125.00.

Semesan Disinfectants Make Good Seeds Grow Better—Ask for Free Booklets.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

AUTO SPRAY NO. 1 A popular sprayer for garden and orchard use. The 4-gallon tank is of heavy steel or brass as wanted. The pump is located within the tank where it is protected from injury. Requires no tools to take it apart. Two pumpings will discharge the contents. Equipped with an automatic shut-off nozzle (the Auto Pop Spray Nozzle) 2 ft. of 1/2-inch rubber hose and shoulder strap.

No. 1 D Galvanized Steel \$ 6.50
No. 1 B Brass \$ 9.00

Brown Auto Spray No. 26-A. All Tin, 1 Qt. \$ 6.50
Brown Auto Spray No. 26-B. Tin Pump, Brass Tank, 1 Qt. \$ 1.15

Brown Auto Spray No. 26-C. All Brass, 1 Qt. \$ 1.25
Brown New Era, No. 25-B. All Brass, 3 Qt. \$ 2.00

Brown Auto Spray No. 5. Double acting, Brass \$ 4.50

Brown Auto Spray No. 7. Bucket or barrel \$ 6.50
Brown Auto Spray No. 4. Barrel pump \$ 11.50
Brown Auto Spray No. 3-D. Wheel barrow pump \$ 13.50
Brown Auto Spray No. 6. Bucket Spray \$ 4.50
Brown Duster No. 2-B. 1 Pint \$ 1.00
Brown Duster No. 2-C. 1 Quart \$ 1.25

IRON AGE GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Are the best because they have high steel wheels, light weight steel frames, the quickest, easiest scouring side hoes, the most combinations from which to choose what you need, and the largest number of attachments for special work.

No. 316 Hill and Drill Seeder only \$13.50

No. 306 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single and Double Wheel Hose \$19.00
"New Model" Seed Drill, knocker type \$13.00
No. 19-C High Wheel Plow and Cultivator \$ 5.00

NORCROSS HAND CULTIVATORS An excellent tool having adjustable teeth for spanning the row by removing centre tooth, or between rows using any number of teeth.

5 Pronged, Long Handle \$1.10
3 Pronged, Long Handle .85
3 Pronged, Short Handle .45

HEDGE SHEARS Will Steel Handled, separated edge, 6 1/2 in. \$2.75
Notched Hedge Shears, 8 in. \$ 2.25

PRUNING SHEARS Wiss, Brass Leaf and Volute Spring \$1.50 to \$4.25
Presto Pruning Shears \$1.25

GRASS SHEARS Will Grass Shears \$1.50

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEED SOWER The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save.

This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you can walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeds as you prefer. Price \$2.25.

LAWN MOWERS Thomas Super Service—Rubber silenced, five knives, ball bearing and self-sharpening. 16 in. cut \$12.50; 18 in. cut \$13.50.

Super Service Junior—Smaller with four reel knives. 14 in. cut \$10.50; 16 in. cut \$11.00; 18 in. cut \$11.50.

Serviceable ball bearing, high wheel mower with four knives. 14 in. cut \$9.00; 16 in. cut \$9.50; 18 in. cut \$10.00.

Comanche—Low priced, ball bearing, four knifed mower. 14 in. cut \$6.75; 16 in. cut \$7.25.

RUBBER GARDEN HOSE Corrugated, 50 ft. lengths with couplings \$6.25. Brass Nozzles 75c. Lawn Sprinklers 50c to \$2.75.

ALL STEEL GARDEN TROWELS AND WEEDERS Heavy pressed steel black enamel finish with polished points. No loose wood handles.

Garden trowel, 6 inch blade. Each 35c.
Transplanting Trowel. Each 30c.
Garden Weeder. Each 35c.
Set of Three Tools 75c.

Hoes, rakes, turning forks, spades, weedeers, edgers, grass hooks and other garden and lawn tools of thoroughly dependable quality at popular prices are carried by us. Ask for any item in this line.

PERFECTO FLOWER BOX Self-watering, sub-irrigating, all year round plant box

20 inches long, 6 inches deep, 7 in. wide \$1.00
26 inches long, 6 inches deep, 7 inches wide 1.50
32 inches long, 6 inches deep, 7 inches wide 2.00
38 inches long, 6 inches deep, 7 inches wide 2.50
44 inches long, 6 inches deep, 7 inches wide 3.00

Hotkaps Protect plants from frost, wind and rain, matures the crop earlier, keeps off insects and keeps the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

A crop insurance and money maker. 100 Package including Garden Setter \$2.50 complete
250 Package including Garden Setter 4.00 complete
1,000 Hotkaps only \$11.50 per M
5,000 Lots \$11.00 per M
Steel Hotkap Setter \$2.50 complete

GATOR-HIDE MULCH PAPER The miracle paper that grows bigger, better, earlier crops.

Revolutionary method of mulching plants. Eliminates weeds without cultivation. Conserves moisture, warmth, plant food, increases germination, speeds up growth and increases yields.

Type A (light weight)—Width 18 in., length 900 ft., sq. ft. 1350; \$3.50 per roll. Width 36 in., length 900 ft., sq. ft. 2700; \$7.00 per roll.

Type B (heavy weight)—Width 18 in., length 450 ft., sq. ft. 675; \$3.50 per roll. Width 36 in., length 450 ft., sq. ft. 1350; \$7.00 per roll.

Garden Size, 67 1/2 square feet \$1.00.

TRUE BRED BABY CHICKS Each year we sell thousands of baby chicks and experience has taught us that comparison of prices should not be a deciding factor when purchasing baby chicks. Weak, poorly hatched chicks are costly at any price. We offer quality chicks of strong vitality at reasonable prices.

You can count your chicks before they hatch and get them any time you want them. Place your order early so we can make shipment at the time you want your chicks.

Delivery during February, March, April, May and June.

97 per cent Live Delivery Guaranteed. All delivery charges paid.

Variety 25 50 100 500 1000

Barred Rocks \$4.25 \$ 8.00 \$15.00 \$72.50 \$140.00

Rhode Island Reds \$4.25 \$ 8.00 \$15.00 \$72.50 \$140.00

S. C. W. Leghorns \$4.00 \$ 7.50 \$14.00 \$75.00 \$130.00

Anconas \$4.00 \$ 7.50 \$14.00 \$75.00 \$130.00

White Wyandottes \$4.25 \$ 8.00 \$15.00 \$72.50 \$140.00

Heavy Broilers \$4.00 \$ 7.50 \$14.00 \$75.00 \$130.00

Light Broilers \$3.50 \$ 6.50 \$12.00 \$75.00 \$110.00

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Coal-Burning Colony Brooders
No. 117 Buckeye, 350 chicks \$15.75
No. 118 Buckeye, 500 chicks 21.00
No. 119 Buckeye, 1,000 chicks 26.00
No. 1 Queen, 500 chicks 16.00

Drum Type Oil Colony Brooders

No. 103 Buckeye "Rite Heat," 500 chicks \$33.50
No. 104 Buckeye "Rite Heat," 1,250 chicks \$7.00
No. 238 Moe's Drum Type, 500 chicks 28.00
No. 237 Moe's Drum Type, 1,250 chicks 30.00

Blue Flame Colony Brooders
No. 27 Buckeye, 200 chicks \$16.75
No. 80 Buckeye, 350 chicks 17.50
No. 81 Buckeye, 500 chicks 18.50

No. 225 Moe's Automatic, 200 chicks 13.00
No. 226 Moe's Automatic, 350 chicks 15.50
No. 227 Moe's Automatic, 500 chicks 17.40
No. 232 Moe's Simplicity, 200 chicks 9.00
No. 233 Moe's Simplicity, 350 chicks 10.00
No. 234 Moe's Simplicity, 500 chicks 11.00

INCUBATORS
No. 65 Buckeye, 75 eggs \$18.50
No. 66 Buckeye, 143 eggs 39.50
No. 67 Buckeye, 286 eggs 77.75
No. 22 Queen Style K, 220 eggs 30.00
No. 4 Queen Standard, 275 eggs 50.00
No. 5 Queen Standard, 400 eggs 60.00
No. 25 Queen Standard, 600 eggs 90.00

A complete and substantial parcel post box for mailing Eggs; they are well made of aluminum metal and can be used indefinitely. A space is provided on each box for reversible mailing address and stamps. Has hinge top and fastener. This is by far the best and most complete box for mailing eggs we have ever seen.

2 dozen size \$1.50
3 dozen size 1.75
4 dozen size 2.00
6 dozen size 2.50

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POULTRY AND ANIMAL REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

Pratts—The Standard for 60 Years

Poultry Regulator for health and eggs, 1 1/2-lb. pkg. 25c; 4-lb. pkg. 50c;